

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE NOTES

### Basic Information About Pakistan

Official Name	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Independence Day	14 August 1947
Government	Parliamentary form
Emblem	Faith, Unity, Discipline
National Language	Urdu
Official Language	English
National Poet	Allama Dr Muhammad Iqbal
National Anthem	Hafeez Jalandhary
National Animal	Markhor
National Bird	Chakor
National Flower	Jasmine
National Tree	Deodar
National Sports	Hockey
Notional Dress	Shalwar Qameez
National Juice	Sugarcane Juice
Literacy Rate	53%

ابو بکر

### Federal Ministers

Federal Minister	Portfolio
1. Ishaq Dar	Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs
2. Ahsan Iqbal	Interior
3. Engr Khurram Dastgir Khan	Defence
4. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi	Petroleum & Natural Resources
5. Marium Aurangzeb	Information & Broadcasting
6. Zahid Hamid	Law and Justice
7. Ghulam Murtaza Jatoi	Industries & Production
8. Khawaja Saad Rafique	Railways
9. M Pervaiz Malik	Commerce
10. Rana Tanveer Hussain	Defence Production
11. Hasil Khan Bizenjo	Ports and Shipping
12. Sardar Muhammad Yousaf	Religious Affairs
13. Lt Gen R Abdul Qadir	States and Frontier Regions
14. M Baligh Ur Rehman	Education
15. Khawaja Muhammad Asif	Foreign Affairs
16. Syed Javed Ali Shah	Water Resources

Chairman of Senate: Sadique Sanjraani.

DG FIA: Bashir Memon

NA speaker: Asad Umar

### Provincial Governments

Province	Governor	Chief Minister
Punjab	M Rafique Rajwana	Mian Shahbaz Sharif
Sindh	Muhammad Zubair	S Murad Ali Shah ✓
Balochistan	Muhammad Khan Achakzai	Sana Ullah Zahri
KPK	Zafar Iqbal Jhagra	Pervaiz Khan Khattak
Glt-Baltistan	Mir Ghazanfar Ali Khan	Hafiz Hafeez Ur Rehman

### Presidents of Pakistan

1st : Maj Gen Sikander Mirza

Present : Mamnoon Hussain → Arif Alvi

### Prime Ministers of Pakistan

1st : Khan Liaquat Ali Khan

Present : Shahid Khaqan Abbasi → Imran Khan (2018)

### Azad Kashmir

President : Sardar Masood Khan

Prime Minister : Raja M Farooq Haider Khan

### Chief of Army Staff

1st : General Frank Masservy

Present : General Qamar Javed Bajwa ✓

### Chief of Naval Staff

1st : Vice Admiral Jafford James

Present : ~~Admiral Zakullah~~ Zafar Mehmood Abbasi ✓

### Chief of the Air Staff

1st : Air Vice Marshal Allan Perry Keane

Present : Air Chief Marshal Sohail Aman ✓

### Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee

1st : General Muhammad Sharif

Present : General Zubair Mahmood Hayat ✓

### Chief Justice of Pakistan

1st : Justice Sir Mian Abdul Rashid

Present : Justice Mian Saqib Nisar ✓

Misc

Governor State Bank of Pakistan: Tariq Bajwa

Chairman Senate: Raza Rabbani

Speaker of National Assembly: Ayaz Muhammad Sadiq

Deputy Speaker: Murtaza Javed Abbasi

Governor Generals of Pakistan

- |                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah | 1947 to 1948 |
| 2. Khwaja Nazimuddin                | 1948 to 1951 |
| 3. Malik Ghulam Muhammad            | 1951 to 1955 |
| 4. Maj Gen Sikander Mirza           | 1955 to 1956 |

Chief Martial Law Administrators

- |                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan | 1958 to 1962 |
| 2. Gen Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan     | 1969 to 1971 |
| 3. Gen Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq          | 1977 to 1985 |
| 4. Gen Pervaiz Musharraf            | 1999 to 2008 |

Districts of Balochistan

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Awaran          | 2. Barkhan          |
| 3. Bolan           | 4. Chagai           |
| 5. Dera Bugti      | 6. Gwadar           |
| 7. Harnai          | 8. Jafarabad        |
| 9. Jhal Magsi      | 10. Kalat           |
| 11. Kech           | 12. Kharan          |
| 13. Khuzdar        | 14. Kohlu           |
| 15. Lasbela        | 16. Loralai         |
| 17. Mastung        | 18. Musakhel        |
| 19. Naseerabad     | 20. Nushki          |
| 21. Panjgur        | 22. Pishin          |
| 23. Qilla Abdullah | 24. Qilla Saifullah |
| 25. Quetta         | 26. Sheerani        |
| 27. Sibbi          | 28. Washuk          |
| 29. Zhob           | 30. Ziarat          |

First in Pakistan

Fatimah Jinnah was dentist by profession

Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.

Egypt was first to open its embassy in Pakistan. (chk)

Iran was first to recognize Pakistan.

First state to join Pakistan was Bahawalpur, 1954.

The First Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on March 23, 1956.  
 First lady Federal Minister Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism).  
 First lady Governor Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976.  
 First Woman University is located in Rawalpindi.  
 First Commander-in-Chief of Pak Army was Frank Miservi.  
 First Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was General Muhammad Sahrif.  
 First daily newspaper is Amroz 1947.  
 First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pak was FM Ayub Khan.  
 First President of AJK, Sardar Ibrahim Khan.  
 First T.V station was setup at Lahore on 26 Nov 1964.  
 Dr Fahmida Mirza was the first female National Assembly Speaker.  
 First to receive Nishan-e-Haider was Capt Sarwar Shaheed.  
 First lady Major General: Dr. Shahida Malik.  
 First constructed barrage: Sukkur Barrage.  
 First atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.

### Dams

Kalabagh dam was planned on the Indus River at Kalabagh in Mianwali District.  
 Highest dam in Pakistan is Mangla dam.  
 Largest dam is Tarbela.  
 Rawal dam is on Korang River.  
 Khanpur dam is near Haripur on Haro River.  
 Mangla dam is in AJK on Jhelum River (Highest)  
 Warsak dam (smallest dam) is in KPK near Peshawar on Kabul river.  
 Mirani Dam is in Balochistan near Turbat.  
 Subakzai dam is in Balochistan (Zhob).

### Forts

Largest Fort is Rani Kot.  
 Derawar Fort is just near Bahawalpur City.  
 Ranikot Fort is famously known as great wall of Sindh and located near Jamshoro District.  
 Lahore Fort was built by Akbar.  
 Bala Hissar Fort is located near Peshawar City.  
 Rohtas Fort was built by Sher Shah near Jhelum.

### Mountain Ranges

Mountain Ranges are Himalaya, Karakorum, Hindu Kush, Suleiman and Salt Range.  
 Highest peak of Suleiman Mountains is Takht-e-Suleiman.  
 Highest peak is K2 (Godwin Austin), in Karakoram Range with 28,250 ft height.  
 Broad Peak I is in Karakoram range.  
 Tirich Mir is the highest peak of Hindu Kush.  
 Highest mountain system in the world is Himalayas.  
 Mount Everest is in Himalaya range.

Nanga Parbat is situated in Himalayan.  
Margalla Hills of Islamabad are extension of Himalaya range.  
Largest glacier of Pak is Siachen.  
Khyber Pass connects Peshawar-Kabul.  
The highest point of the Khyber Pass is Landi Kotal.

### Lakes

Khinjer is the largest manmade lake in Pakistan (Sind).  
Manchar Lake is the biggest lake of Pakistan (Sind).  
Saiful Muluk lake is near Naran (District Mansehra).  
Sat Para Lake is near Skardu.  
Banjosa Lake is an artificial lake and is near Rawalakot (District Bagh).

### Deserts

Largest desert is Thar (Sind), adjacent to India.  
Cholistan desert is in Bahawalpur district.  
Thal desert is situated in Punjab (Bhakkar, Khushab, Mianwali, Layyah, Muzaffargarh as well as Jhang).

### Rivers

Under Indus Water Basin Treaty Pak: got Jhelum, Chenab & Indus. India got Ravi, Sutlej and Beas.

5 Rivers flow in Punjab Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej.

✓ Chenab and Jhelum flow from Kashmir.

River Kabul joins Indus River at Attock.

Panjnand River is a river at the extreme end of Bahawalpur district in Punjab. Panjnand River is formed by successive confluence or merger of the five rivers of the Punjab, namely Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Jhelum and Ravi join Chenab, Beas joins Sutlej, and then Sutlej and Chenab join to form Panjnand 10 miles north of Uch Sharif in Muzaffargarh District. Panjnand runs south west for approx 4-5 miles and join the Indus River at Mithankot. A barrage of Panjnand has been erected.

### Borders

Length of Pak-India border is 1,610 km.

Length of Pak-Iran border is 805 km.

Length of Pak-China border is 595 km.

Length of Pak-Afghan border is 2250 km or 1300 miles.

Durand line is b/w Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Pakistan has its longest boundary with Afghanistan.

### Miscellaneous Knowledge

Headquarter of Ghandhara civilization is Taxila  
Ruins of Harapa were found in Sahlwal.  
Largest railway tunnel is Khojak.  
Nishan-e-Pak is the highest civil award of Pak.  
Second highest civil award is Hilal-e-Pak.  
Ayub National Park (Rawalpindi) is the largest Park in Pak.  
Lahore Museum is the biggest in Pak  
Largest railway station is Lahore.  
Simla Pact was signed on 3 July, 1972.  
Largest mine is Salt Mines of Khewra.  
Largest nuclear reactor is KANUPP, Karachi.  
Oldest cantonment of Pak is Kohat. Hafeez Jallundhari wrote The National Anthem Pakistan.  
Khwaja Nazimuddin succeeded Quaid-e-Azam as a second Governor General.  
Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in Rawalpindi in 1951.  
Ch Rehmat Ali coined the word "Pakistan".  
Allama Iqbal died in Lahore on April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1938.  
Quaid-e-Azam died In Karachi on Sep 11, 1948.  
Maj Gen Sikander Mirza served both as the President & Governor General.  
Allama Iqbal wrote many books of poetry which include Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jibrail, Zarb-e-Kaleem, and Zaboore-e-Ajam & Ramooz-e-Bekhudi.  
Shaheen & Ghouri are Pakistan's Surface to Surface Missiles.  
Agni & Prithvi are the names of Indians two medium range surface to surface missiles.  
Asif Ali Zardari is the only democratic president of Pakistan to complete his five years tenure (2008 to 2013)  
Mian M Nawaz Sharif made history by becoming PM of Pakistan for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Time  
Gwadar became a part of Pakistan on Sep 9, 1958.  
Balochistan is 43% of total Pak.  
NADRA stands for National Database Registration Authority.  
Tomb of Jahangir is at Lahore.  
Tomb of Baba Farid is in Pakpatan.  
Tomb of Sachal is in Ranipur.  
Sher Shah built GT Road.  
Karakoram highway passes through Khunjrab pass.  
M-1 Motorway is between Islamabad-Peshawar.  
M-2 Motorway is between Islamabad-Lahore  
Bambore is in Thatta.  
Sahlwal is the new name of 'Montgomery'.  
Noor Mahal is located at Bahawalpur.  
Shahjehan built Shalimar Garden.  
Minar-e-Pakistan is also called Minto park  
Data Ganj Baksh is the author of Kashful Mahjoob.

Thar Co  
Faisalab  
Sindh is  
Saindak  
Firdaus

Do You

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Thar Coalfield is the biggest coalfield of Pakistan.  
Faisalabad is commonly known as little Manchester.  
Sindh is called Bab-ul-Islam.  
Saindak is famous for copper, silver and gold.  
Firdausi wrote "Shahnama" and was also a court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni.

### Do You Know That

- Downing Street 10 is famous for the official residence of British Prime Minister, located in Westminster, England.
- The Great Wall of China was completed in 204 B.C. It is 1500 miles long. Its average height is 25 feet and about 12 feet wide at the top.
- The Leaning Tower of PISA (Italy) built in the 12<sup>th</sup> Century, stands in a slanting position about 14 feet from the perpendicular.
- HAMAS is the name of an Islamic Resistance movement in the Occupied Palestine.
- Ostrich is the largest bird in the world.
- Victoria Cross (V.C) is the Britain Highest Military Award.
- Saudi Arabia is largest exporter of oil in the world.
- World famous Golden Gate Bridge is Located in San, Francisco (USA).
- Russia invaded Afghanistan on Dec 27, 1979.
- Hong Kong was returned to China on July 1, 1997.
- Nelson Mandela's African National Congress (ANC) won the first ever General Elections of South Africa held in 1994.
- The velocity of light is 299729 km/sec. (186282 miles/sec).
- 1 inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters & 1 mile is equal to 1.6 km.
- SAARC (South Association of Asians Regional Cooperation) was founded in 1985.
- Air is composed of Nitrogen (78.08%), Oxygen (20.95%), Argon (0.94 %) & Carbon Dioxide (0.3 %).
- Mustafa Kamal Popularly known as Kamal Ataturk (1881-1938) was founder of modern Turkey.
- Currently, UNO Consist of 193 Countries.
- The term NAM Stands for Non-Aligned-Movement.
- UNHCR stands for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- The original inhabitants of USA are known as Red Indians.
- ✓ The field hockey ground measures 100x55 to 60 yards.
- ✓ The football ground measures 100 to 130 x 50 to 100 yards.
- The badminton court for singles measures 17x44 feet.
- The badminton court for doubles measures 20x44 feet.
- The table of table-tennis measures 9x5x2.5 feet.
- Modern Olympic Games were first held at Athens in 1896.
- Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo in 1815.
- Adolf Hitler assumed power in Germany in 1933.

- > The People Republic of China was established in 1949.
- > Neil Armstrong became the first human to walk on the surface of the moon.
- > Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) was founded in 1999.

### Capital & Location of the Countries

Name of Country	Capital	Location
Afghanistan	Kabul	Located in the Southwest Of Asia
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Located in the South America
Australia	Canberra	Located in the Pacific Ocean
Austria	Vienna	Land Locked Central European Country.
Azerbaijan	Baku	Located in the Southwestern Asia
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Located in the South Asia.
Belgium	Brussels	Located in the Western Europe.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Sarajevo	Located in the Southeastern Europe.
Brazil	Brasilia	Located in the South America.
Bulgaria	Sofia	Located in the Southeast Europe.
Canada	Ottawa, Ontario	Covering Most Of the Northern Part Of The North America.
China	Beijing	Located in the Central & Eastern Asia
Cuba	Havana	The Largest Island Of The West Indies
Czech Republic	Prague	Central-European Country.
Denmark	Copenhagen	Located in the Baltic Sea.
Egypt	Cairo	At The North East Of the Africa On The Mediterranean Sea.
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Located in East-Central Africa
Finland	Helsinki	Located in the Northern Europe.
France	Paris	Located in the Western Europe.
Germany	Berlin	Located in the Central Europe.
Greece	Athens	Located in the Southern Europe.
Hungary	Budapest	A central European Country.
India	New Delhi	South Asia.
Indonesia	Jakarta	In the South-East Asia.
Iran	Tehran	A Middle Eastern Country South Of Caspian Sea.
Iraq	Baghdad	Located In Middle East.

Ireland	Dublin	Located in the Atlantic Ocean.
Israel	Jerusalem	At The Eastern End Of The Mediterranean Sea.
Italy	Rome	Located in the Southern Europe.
Japan	Tokyo	North East To South West In Pacific Ocean.
Jordan	Oman	Middle East Country.
Kazakhstan	Astana	Located in the North Of the Central Asia.
Kenya	Nairobi	East Central Asia.
Korea North	Pyongyang	Located in the Northern Asia.
Korea South	Seoul	Located in the Southern Asia.
Kosovo	Pristine	Southern Part Of the Serbia.
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Northern end Of the Persian Gulf.
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Landlocked Country In the South Asia.
Lebanon	Beirut	Eastern End Of Mediterranean Sea.
Liberia	Monrovia	Located in the Southern Part Of the West Africa.
Libya	Tripoli	Located in the Northeastern Coast of Africa.
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Located in the Southeast Asia.
Maldives	Male	Situated In the Indian Ocean.
Mali	Bamako	In West Africa.
Mauritius	Port Louis	In Indian Ocean.
Mexico	Mexico City	In Central America.
Monaco	Monaco	East of France.
Morocco	Rabat	An African Country.
Mozambique	Maputo	Situated In Africa.
Nepal	Katmandu	Landlocked Country in South Asia.
Netherlands	Amsterdam	On the Coast Of The North Sea.
New Zealand	Wellington	Pacific Ocean.
Niger	Niamey	African Country.
Nigeria	Abuja	On the Gulf Of Guinea in West Africa.
Norway	Oslo	Western Part Of Scandinavian Peninsula.
Oman	Muscat	In Middle East.
Pakistan	Islamabad	South Asia.

Panama	Panama City	Central America.
Peru	Lim	Western South American Country.
Philippines	Manila	Asian, Near Indonesia.
Poland	Warsaw	Located In North Central Europe.
Portugal	Lisbon	In Europe.
Qatar	Doha	A Middle East State.
Romania	Bucharest	South Eastern Europe.
Russia	Moscow	Located In Asia and Europe.
Rwanda	Kigali	East Central Africa.
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Located in Middle East.
Senegal	Dakar	Located in West Africa.
Serbia	Belgrade	Located in Europe.
Sierra Leon	Freetown	Situated in The Atlantic Ocean in West Africa.
Singapore	Singapore	Southern Tip of the Malay Peninsula.
Somalia	Mogadishu	Lies Along the Gulf of Aden.
South Africa	Pretoria	African Country.
Spain	Madrid	Europe.
Sri Lanka	Colombo	An Island in Indian Ocean.
Sudan	Khartoum	Located In Southeast Africa.
Sweden	Stockholm	A Scandinavian Country.
Switzerland	Bern	Located in Central Europe.
Syria	Damascus	Located in Middle East.
Taiwan	Taipei	Pacific Ocean.
Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Central Asia.
Thailand	Bangkok	Southeast Asia.
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	Situated in the Caribbean Sea.
Tunisia	Tunis	Located in Africa.
Turkey	Ankara	Located in the Northeastern end of the Mediterranean Sea in Southeast Europe and Southwest Asia.
Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	Located in Central Asia.
Uganda	Kampala	Located in East Africa.
U.A.E	Abu Dhabi	Eastern Part Of the Arabian Peninsula.
U.K	London	Europe.
U.S.A	Washington DC	North America.
Uruguay	Montevideo	South American Country.
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	In Central Asia.

Venezuela	Caracas	A South American Country.
Vietnam	Hanoi	Located in South East Asia.
Yemen	Sana	Located in Middle East.
Zambia	Lusaka	A Landlocked Country in South Central Africa.
Zimbabwe	Harare	Landlocked Country in South Central Africa.

Miscellaneous

Agni	Indians Medium Range Ballistic Missile.
Aircraft Carrier	A large Naval Warship With Facilities of Parking, Landing & Take off of War Planes.
Altimeter	Instrument used for the Measurement of Altitude.
Amnesty International	An Organization established by Peter Benson (British) in July 1961.
Ampere	Unit for Measuring Current.
Anchor	Device used for keeping Ships Standstill in Water.
Antarctic	The Southern most part of the earth surrounding the South pole.
Arctic	The Northern most area of the Earth.
Barometer	An Instrument that is used for measuring atmospheric Pressure.
Buffer State	A small independent neutral state which lies between two large unfriendly countries.
Chlorophyll	The green pigment present in plant cell which helps in Photosynthesis
Contraband	Goods forbidden to be supplied to a belligerent state during war.
Cosmic Rays	The Radiation of unknown origin coming from outer space.
D.N.A	Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid.
Dog Fight	A close Aerial fight between two or more Aircrafts.
Eiffel Tower	1063 Feet (324 meters), High tower in Paris
Encyclopedia	Book containing knowledge of All Subjects.
Etymology	Science of Origin & History of Words.
Fifth-Column	Group of anti-national Elements during the war.

Fission	Break of an Atom Into Protons & Neutrons resulting in the Release of huge amount of energy.
Googly Ball	An off-Break Bowled by a leg break bowler.
Hat-Trick	3 victims by a bowler in 3 balls.
Hydrometer	Instrument used for measuring density of liquids.
Hygrometer	Instrument used for measuring humidity of Air.
Isotope	An atom of an element having same atomic number but different atomic masses.
Joule	Unit of Work and Energy in SI System.
K-2	Second highest mountain peak. <i>in the world</i>
Laser	Light amplification stimulated emission of Radiation.
Lava	Molten Volcanic matter.
Leap Year	A year of 366 days.
Light Year	Distance which light travels in 1 year.
Lok Sabha	Name of the lower house of the Indian Parliament.
Malam Jabba	A ski-resort of Pakistan located in swat valley (Height 9,500 ft)
Manometer	Instrument used for measuring Gas pressure.
Marathon Race	A long-Distance race of 26 miles.
Megawatt	1 Lakh Watts
Micrometer	A Device which measures minute Distances.
Ohm	Unit of electrical resistance.
Oxidation	Reaction in which oxygen combines with other elements.
Pentagon	Headquarters of US department of Defense.
Periscope	A device which helps Submarine to watch sea surface.
Rajia Sabha	Name of the Upper house of Indian Parliament.
Salmon	A large fish with Silvery Scales.
Scandinavian Countries	Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Finland, Faeroe Island
Size of Basketball Court	28 yards (26 m) x 45ft. 9 inch (14m).
Speedometer	Device which measures speed of vehicles.
Squadron	A unit of Air Force Consisting of 20 Aircrafts.
Watt	Unit of electric power.
White House	Official Residence of President of USA in Washington DC.
Zodiac	An imaginary belt of the Heavens. Stars.
Zurich	A city of Switzerland.

**Largest Countries (in sq miles)**

1. Russia 6,601,668
2. Canada 3,855,100
3. China 3,705,407

### Smallest Countries (in sq miles)

1. Vatican City 0.2
2. Monaco 0.7

### Former Names of Countries & Cities

<u>Current Name</u>	<u>Old Name</u>
1. Ethiopia	Abyssinia
2. Ankara, Turkey	Angora, Turkey
3. Sri Lanka	Ceylon
4. Istanbul, Turkey	Constantinople, Turkey
5. Beijing, China	Peking, China
6. Iran	Persia
7. Iraq	Mesopotamia ←
8. Thailand	Siam
9. Cambodia	Kampuchea
10. Burma	Myanmar

### World's Most Populous Countries

1. China
2. India
3. United States
4. Indonesia
5. Brazil
6. Pakistan

### Famous International Lines

- Control Line. Boundary Line between Azad Kashmir & India
- Durand Line. Boundary Line between Pakistan & Afghanistan (1300 miles in length)
- Maginot Line. It is the French Line of Fortification. Built in 1934, along the German Border from Switzerland to Belgium.
- McMahon Line. It is the Boundary Line between India & China
- Radcliffe Line. Boundary Line between India & Pakistan

### Current Presidents of Countries

1. Pakistan Mamnoon Hussain → Anf Alvi.
2. China Xi Jinping ✓
3. Afghanistan Ashraf Ghani ✓
4. Iran Hassan Rouhani ✓
5. India Ram Nath Kovind ✓

**Mountainous Ranges in Pakistan**

- Karakoram range, highest peak is K-2 (8,611 m or 28,244 feet)
- Himalaya range, highest peak in Pakistan is Nanga Parbat (8,126 m or 26,653 feet)
- Hindu Kush range, highest peak is Tirich Mir (7,690 meters or 25,230 feet)

**Highest Mountains in Pakistan**

<u>World Rank</u>	<u>Rank (Pakistan)</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Height (m)</u>	<u>Location</u>
2	1	K-2	8611	Karakoram
9	2	Nangaparbat	8126	Himalaya
11	3	Gasherbrum 1	8080	Karakoram
12	4	Broad Peak	8051	Karakoram
13	5	Gasherbrum 2	8035	Karakoram

**Mountain Passes in Pakistan**

- Babusar Pass. Highest point in Kaghan Valley located on Karakoram Highway.
- Bolan Pass. It is located in Balochistan and connects Sibi with Quetta.
- Broghol Pass. It links Afghanistan (Wakhan District of Badakhashan Province) with Pakistan (Chitral District of KPK).
- Gomal Pass. It is mountain pass on the Durand Line border between Afghanistan and Pakistan (South Waziristan in FATA).
- Khunjerab Pass. It's a high mountain pass in the Karakoram Mountains between Pakistan (Hunza Nagar District) and China (Xinjiang Region)
- Khyber Pass. It is a mountain pass connecting Afghanistan and Pakistan (Landi Kotal).
- Lowari Pass. Lowari Pass connects Chitral with Dir in KPK.
- Malakand Pass. It is located in Malakand District of KPK.
- Tochi Pass. It connects Pakistan (Bannu) with Afghanistan (Ghazni).

**List of Highways and Motorways in Pakistan**

Makran Coastal Highway. Coastal Highway links Karachi with Gwadar, Pasni and Ormarah.

**The Karakoram Highway.** The 1300 kilometres (800 miles) long KKH, originates from Hassan Abdal, goes through Abbotabad, Manshera, crosses the River Indus at Thakot, on to Gilgit (through Besham, Pattan and Sazin) and then to Chilas, Hunza and Sost before crossing the Khunjerab Pass at the height of some 4800 metres (15,750ft) - the Zero Point between Pakistan and China.

**Grand Trunk Road.** The GT Road, often called as the "Gernaili Sadak" (the Generals' Road) and Sadak-e-Azam ('The Grand Road') was built by Sher Shah Suri, in the 16th century AD. The road originates from Kabul, Afghanistan enters Pakistan near Peshawar through the famous Khyber Pass, skirts the suburbs of Taxila, and goes down to Lahore and crosses into India at Wahgha, finally culminating its 2600 kilometres long journey at Kolkata. Initially the road was just a dirt track, which was paved by the Mughal emperors in the sixteenth century. The road, known to 17th century European travellers as 'the Long Walk', has a rich history and is still by far the busiest, wildest road in areas that are now part of Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. During the British rulers of colonial India, the road was renamed as the Grand Trunk Road.

**RCD Highway.** The RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development) Highway was constructed under a treaty between Pakistan, Iran and Turkey. It is 813 km long between Karachi-Quetta-Chaman.

**Indus Highway.** The Indus Highway, is a 1,264 km long four-lane highway that runs along the Indus River in Pakistan connecting the port city of Karachi with the northwestern city of Peshawar via D.G.Khan. The Indus Highway passes through the Kohat Tunnel.

### **List of Motorways**

M-1 is from Islamabad to Peshawar. It is a 155 km access-controlled motorway with 6 lanes

M-2 is from Lahore to Islamabad. It is a 367 km access-controlled motorway with 6 lanes (completed in November 1997)

### **Barrages in Pakistan**

**Chashma Barrage** One of the famous barrages in Pakistan. It is located in Mianwali on Indus river. It was completed in 1971.

### Guddu Barrage

It is located near Sukkur in Sindh province. Guddu barrage was completed in 1962.

### Sukkur Barrage

It is one of the oldest barrages in Pakistan. Sukkur Barrage was built in 1932. It is built at river Indus near Sukkur (Sindh province).

- Panjnad Barrage. It is a river at the extreme end of Bahawalpur district in Punjab. Panjnad River is formed by successive confluence or merger of the five rivers of the Punjab, namely Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Jhelum and Ravi join Chenab, Beas joins Sutlej, and then Sutlej and Chenab join to form Panjnad 10 miles north of Uch Sharif in Muzaffargarh District. Panjnad runs south west for approx 4-5 miles and joins the Indus River at Mithankot. A barrage of Panjnad has been erected.
- Rasul Barrage. It is a barrage on the River Jhelum between Jhelum District and Mandi Bahaudin District of Punjab.
- Taunsa Barrage. It is a barrage on the River Indus in Taunsa Tehsil of DG Khan.
- Trimmu Barrage. It is on the River Chenab in the Jhang District.
- Kotri Barrage. It is a barrage on the Indus River between Jamshoro and Hyderabad and was constructed in 1955.

### Dams in Pakistan

#### Tarbela Dam

Tarbela Dam is a large dam on the Indus River in Pakistan. It is located about 50 kilometers northwest of Islamabad, it is the largest earth filled dam in the world. The dam was completed in 1974.

#### The Mangla Dam

The Mangla Dam, the 12th largest dam of the world is in Azad Kashmir. It was constructed in 1967 across the Jhelum River.

#### Warsak Dam

Warsak Hydro Electric Power Project is located on River Kabul at about 30 km from Peshawar in KPK Province of Pakistan.

**Mirani Dam**

Mirani Dam is in Baluchistan, Pakistan. It is located on Dasht River, about 30 miles west of Turbat in Makran Division of Baluchistan. The project was completed in 2006.

**Gomal Zam Dam**

Gomal Zam Dam Project is located in KPK, Pakistan. Gomal River, on which Gomal Zam Dam is built, is one of the significant tributaries of Indus River.

**Diamer-Bhasha Dam**

Diamer-Bhasha Dam is the name of a dam that has been planned in the Northern Areas of Pakistan on the River Indus. It is located about 165 km downstream of Gilgit.

**Khanpur Dam**

It is 48 km from Islamabad on Taxila-Haripur Road. Khanpur Dam has been constructed in on the Haro River. Its construction was started in 1968 and completed in 1983.

**Rawal Lake Dam**

Rawal Lake Dam is located in Islamabad and built on Korang River.

**Sabakzai Dam**

Sabakzai Dam is in district Zhob of Balochistan and is built on Zhob River.

**Kalabagh Dam**

The Kalabagh dam is a mega water reservoir that Government of Pakistan had planned to develop across the Indus River, one of the world's largest rivers. The proposed site for the dam is situated at Kalabagh in Mianwali District of the north-west Punjab province, bordering KPK. The dam project is a highly controversial and has been so since its inception.

**Major Headworks in Pakistan**

Balloki Headworks

Marala Headworks

Qadirabad Headworks

Sulemanki Headworks

**Major Deserts in Pakistan**

Cholistan Desert

Thar Desert

Thal Desert

Kharan Desert

## ISLAMIAT NOTES

**Wajib Prayers:** Wajib prayers are necessary and willful neglect is considered sinful. However, if someone misses any of these due to unavoidable circumstances, Qadha (make-up of missed prayer) is not required. The following are Wajib Prayers:

- Three Rak'at of Vitr after 'Isha
- Two Rak'at of Eidul-Fitr and Two Rak'at of Eidul-Adha
- Two Rak'at are offered while performing the Tawaaf of K'aba

**Fard al-Kifaya:** They are fards that are not obligatory for each Muslim; when some Muslims fulfill them, the other Muslims become exempt from them. If nobody fulfills them, the whole community becomes responsible and sinful for them. If some Muslims perform the **Janazah Prayer** when a Muslim dies, the other Muslims become exempt from it.

**Tayammum:** Imagine you are in a situation in which you need water to perform **Wudu** but if you can't find any. Or you are calling in sick and you can't touch water with your bare hands. You can perform Tayammum, an alternative to wudu which does not require the use of water. Procedure of Tayammum is as follows:-

- Firstly the intention (niyyah) of Tayammum to attain purity (taharah) must be made.
- Spot a clean place. This can be anything natural like rock, sand or grass. Place hands on the ground. Lift hands and ensure that there is no dust on the palm surface by rubbing hands together. Rub face with hands.
- Again place hands on the ground. Lift hands and ensure that there is no dust on the palm surface by rubbing hands together. Rub your arms.

**Fards in Ghusl:** There are three fards of ghusl:

- To rinse the mouth with water
- To sniff water into the nose and blow it out,
- To wash the whole body.
- It is fard to wash the mouth, the nose and the whole body at least once. A person who washes them three times is regarded to have fulfilled the fard and gains reward of fulfilling the sunnah.

**Fards in Wudu:** There are four fards of wudu:

- Washing the face from hair of the forehead to the lower portion of the chin; and across from one ear to the other.
- Washing both hands and arms upto the elbows
- Performing the Masa'h (wiping with wet hands, one fourth of one's head)
- Washing both the feet upto the ankles

## HOLY PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

- Holy Prophet was born in 571 A.D 22nd April.
- Father's name, Hazrat Abdullah.
- Mother's name, Hazrat Amna.
- Six months before the Holy Prophet's birth, his father died.
- Hazrat Abdullah died at Madina.
- Bibi Amna suckled Prophet for 3 days.
- Hazrat Amna was buried at Abwa b/w Makkah & Madina.
- Holy Prophet had no brother and no sister.
- The name Muhammad was proposed by Abdul Muttalib while the name Ahmed was proposed by Bibi Amna.
- Hashim was grandfather of Holy Prophet & brother of Muttalib.
- Holy Prophet had two real paternal uncles i.e. Zubair & Abu Talib.
- Prophet had six aunts.
- Holy Prophet belonged to Banu Hashim clan of Quraish tribe.
- Besides Hazrat Haleema (RA) Holy Prophet (PBUH) said that Umme Aimon is also my mother.
- The foster mother (s) of the Holy Prophet (SAW) Hazrat Haleema (RA), Hazrat Sobia (RA) and Hazrat Khola (RA).
- For six years Hazrat Haleema took care of Prophet.
- Hazrat Amna died six years after the birth of Holy Prophet (SAW).
- For two years Abdul Muttalib took care of Holy Prophet.
- After 8 years of the birth of Prophet Abdul Muttalib died.
- Holy Prophet journeyed to Syria with Abu Talib at the age of 12 years.
- At 25 Holy Prophet married to Hazrat Khadija.
- Holy Prophet had 4 daughters and 3 sons.
- Qasim was first of the Holy Prophet's children to be born.
- The eldest daughter of Prophet was Hazrat Zainab.
- Youngest daughter Bibi Fatima.
- Zaid Bin Haris (R.A) was the adopted son of the Holy Prophet.
- Surname of Holy Prophet was Abu-ul-Qasim.
- Hazrat Khadija accepted Islam first in Women and in all.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar accepted first in Men.
- Hazrat Ali accepted first in Children.
- Hazrat Bilal Habshi was the first slave to accept Islam.
- Holy Prophet prayed for 2 years in cave Hira before first revelation.
- At age of 40, Holy Prophet received first Wahy.
- Varqa Bin Naufal verified Holy Prophet for the first time.
- In 622, A.D Holy Prophet migrated to Madina.
- 35 was the age at the time of Hajr-i-Aswad incident.
- Wife of Abu Lahab used to spread thorn in the way of Prophet.
- Al-Kaswa is the name of Camel on which Holy Prophet traveled.

- Holy Prophet purchased mosque land at Medina from two orphans.
- 45 Companions were with Holy Prophet in migration to Madina.
- Holy Prophet recited Surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah.
- Hijra took place in 13th Nabvi.
- Prophet spent his last days in Ayesha's house.
- Holy Prophet demised at the age of 63.
- Holy Prophet was buried in the Hujra of Ayesha.
- King of Iran tore away the message of Holy Prophet.
- Holy Prophet addressed Khutba-e-Jum'aa for first time in 1st Hijra.
- 1 Lac companions accompanied Prophet at last Hajj.
- In Miraj, Holy Prophet traveled from Baitul Muqadas to Sidratul Mantaha.
- In Miraj, Hazrat Jibrael called Aazan in Baitul Muqadas.
- Holy Prophet led all the prophets in a prayer in Miraj at al-Aqsa.
- Allah Rasool Muhammad was written on the seal of Holy Prophet (SAW).
- Holy Prophet performed only one Hajj (in 10 A.H) and 4 Umras (in 7 A.H).

### Battles of Islam

- Total no of Ghazwaats 27.
- First Ghazwah of Islam was Widdan or Abwa, fought in 12th month of 1 A.H.
- 624 Battle of Badar was fought in 17 Ramadan, 2 hij.
- 313 Muslims fought and number of Kufar was 1000 in Ghazwa Badar.
- Ghazwa Badar is named as Yaum ul Furqan.
- Abu Jehl was killed by Ma-ooz and Ma-aaz in Ghazwa Badar.
- 625 Battle of Uhad, 3 hij.
- In Battle of Uhad, Muslim women participated firstly.
- In Battle of Uhad, the person killed by the Holy Prophet was Ubay Bin Kalf.
- In Battle of Uhad, the teeth of Holy Prophet were martyred.
- 626 Battle of Rajih, 4 hij.
- 627 Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab), 5 hij.
- The battle of Khandaq is also known as battle of Ahzab.
- Ditch dug on border of Syria with help of 3000 companions in 2 weeks.
- In Ghazwa Khandak, Holy Prophet PBUH missed four prayers.
- 628, Treaty of Hudaibiya, 6 hij. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid accepted Islam in 6.
- Conquest of Khyber, 6 hij.
- Khyber was captured in 20 days.
- 629, Battle of Mautta, Preaching of Islam to various kings, 7 hij.
- First Islamic Non Arab was battle of Mautta, 7 hij.
- Khalid bin Walid was titled Saif-ul-Allah in battle of Mautta.
- 630, Battle of Hunain, Conquest of Makkah, 8 hij.
- Conquest of Makkah took place on 20 Ramzan.
- Conquest of Makkah is called Aam-ul-Fatah.
- The flag colour of the Holy Prophet was white and yellow at the time of conquest of Makkah.
- 631, Ghazwa-e-Tabook was fought in 9 hij.

- For Battle of Tabuk, Abu Bakr donated all his belongings.
- Last Ghazwa was Tabuk.
- 632, Hajjat-ul-Wida, 10 hij.
- 680, Tragedy of Karballah, 61 hij.
- Fateh Mobeen is called to Sulah Hudaibiah.
- Battle in which prophet not participated is known as Saria.
- Herb-e-Fajjar means war fought in the prohibited months.
- Total number of Sarias is 53 or 56.
- Holy Prophet stayed at Makkah for 53 years & in Medina 10 years
- Hazrat Ali established Bait-ul-Maal.
- Masjid Al Aqsa is the first Mosque ever built on the earth.

### Salaat

- 48 total numbers of Rakats are there in Farz prayer.
- Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered for Solar and Solar Eclipse.
- Namaz-e-Istisqa is prayer for Rain, Blessing of Allah, Pardon and Sleep.
- Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered with backside of hands upward.
- Salat-e-Istakhara is offered for coming Hajat.
- Salat-e-Hajat is offered for prevailing Hajat
- Eid Namaz is Wajib.
- Namaz-i-Tarawih is Sunnat.
- Tahajud mean abandon sleep.
- Qaada is to sit straight in Salat.
- Jalsa is a short pause between two Sajdas.
- Qaumaa is standing straight during Rukus.
- Farz in Wuzu=4, Sunats=14.
- Farz in Ghusual=3, Sunats=5
- Types of Sunnah prayer are of two types (Sunnate-e-Moakada and Gha Moakada).
- In Fajr, Maghrib & Witr, no chage in farz rakaat in case of Qasr.
- Jumma prayer is Farz salat.
- The Jumma prayer is not compulsory for women.
- Five salat made compulsory in 10th Nabvi.
- The act of shortening one's prayer while on journey is called Qasr
- Namaz-Ba-Jamaat is 27 times better than individual Namaz.
- Namaz is prohibited when sun rising/sun setting and at noon
- There are Takbeers are Four in Namaz-e-Janaza.

### Zakat/Fasting

- Zakat means to purify.
- Zakat was made obligatory in 2. A.H.
- 7-1/2 is the Nasab of gold and 52-1/2 tolas for silver.
- Injunction of utilization of Zakat is in Surah-al Tauba.

- Fast means to stop.
- Fasting made obligatory in 2nd A.H.
- Fasting is commanded in al-Bakarah.
- Feed 60 people is the atonement for breaking the fast or sixty continuous fasts.
- Bab-ul-Riayn is the door for fast observing people.
- Tarrawih means to rest.
- Month of Ramzan is known as Sayeed us Shahoor.
- 1st Ashra of Ramzan=Ashra-e-Rehmat.
- 2nd Ashra=Ashra-e-Maghfirat.
- 3rd Ashra=Ashra-e-Nijat.

### Haji

- Hajj means to intend.
- Hajj made compulsory and offered in 9 A.H.
- The Holy Prophet performed only 1 Hajj in 10th A.H.
- There are 3 types of Hajj.
- First structure of Kaaba was built by Adam.
- Ibrahim & Ismail rebuilt Kaaba 4500 years ago.
- Yum-e-Nahar is called to the Day of Sacrifice.
- Yum e Arafat is 9th Zul Hajj.
- One Khutba is recited during Hajj.
- Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.
- Running b/w Safa & Marwa seven times is called Sayee.
- In Hajj there are three obligations (Farz).
- The gate which is the best for the pilgrims to enter in Kaba is Bab-e-Salam.
- Hajr-e-Aswad means black stone.
- Sayee is commences at Safa and ends at Marwa.

### Al-Quran

- Kalima Tayyaba is mentioned in Quran for 2 times.
- The word Quran means "read one".
- 114 total number of Surah
- 86 Makki Surah.
- 28 Madine Surah.
- 14 bows are in Quran.
- 7 stages in Holy Quran.
- 558 Rukus.
- 6666 is the number of Ayats.
- Al-Baqrah is the longest Surah.
- Al- Kausar is the shortest Surah.
- Al-Nass is the last Surah.
- Al-Fateha is the preface of the holy Quran.

- Five verses were revealed in the first Wahy.
- Namaz commanded in quran for 700 times.
- Al-Tauba does not start with Bismillah.
- Hazrat Usman was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran.
- 12 Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran.
- In Surah Al-Saf, Holy Prophet is addressed as Ahmed.
- Surah Yaseen is known as Heart of Quran.
- Surah Rehman is known as Aroos ul Quran.
- First revealed Surah was Al Alaq.
- Subject of Holy Quran is Man.
- Last Surah revealed in Al-Nasr.
- Milk is the best drink mentioned in Al-Quran.
- Honey is the best eatable thing mentioned in Al-Quran.
- Divorce is the most disliked Halal thing by Allah.
- Night of Qadr is the best night mentioned in Al-Quran.
- Ramzan is the best month mentioned in Al-Quran.
- Surah Ikhlas is considered as 1/3 of Al-Quran.
- Risalat means to convey message.
- 25 prophets mentioned in Holy Quran.
- Longest Ayat of Holy Quran is Ayatul Kursi.
- Surah Maryam wholly revealed for a woman.
- Taurat was the first revealed book.
- Holy Quran was revealed in 22y 5m 14 days.
- First Surah compilation wise is Surah Fatiha.
- Fatiha means opening.
- Fatiha is also called Ummul Kitab.
- The Earth and the Heaven were created by Allah in 6 days, it is described in Surah Yunus.
- In Quran Rooh-al-Ameen is Jibrael.
- In charge of Provisions is Mekaheel.
- The angel who was sent to Prophets as a helper against enemies of Allah was Jibraeel.
- The Angel who sometimes carried Allah's punishment for His disobedient was Jibraeel.
- Meaning of Baqarah: The Cow

#### Ummul Momineen

- Ummul-ul-Momineen are called Wives of Holy Prophet.
- First woman to lead an Islamic army Hazrat Ayesha (Jange Jamal)
- Hazrat Ayesha narrated maximum number of Ahadith.

#### Companions of Holy Prophet

- Hamza & Hussain are known as leader of Martyrs.
- Periods of Caliphs

- Abu Bakar 632-634 (2y 3m)
- Hazrat Umar 634-644 (10y 5m 21d)
- Hazrat Usman 644-656 (12y)
- Hazrat Ali 656-661 (4y 9m)
- Real name of Hazrat Abu Bakar was Abdullah.
- Hazrat Umar Farooq was martyred on 1st Muharram 24 A.H.
- Hazrat Umar introduced Hijra Calendar.
- Hazrat Usman is known as Zul Noorain because he wedded with two Daughters of Holy Prophet: Rukya+Umme Qulsoom.
- Asadullah & Haider-e-Karar were the epithets of Hazrat Ali.
- Ali married Fatima in 2nd Hijra.
- Hazrat Ali was martyred on 21st Ramzan 40 A.H.
- In Ghazwa Uhad, Hazrat Ali was awarded with Zulifqar.
- Hazrat Umar established the office of Qazi.
- Only Sahabi who did not see Holy Prophet is Awais Karni.
- Ghani was the title of Hazrat Usman (RA). 25
- Hazrat Ali has the title the gateway to knowledge.
- First Moazin of Islam, Hazrat Bilal.
- The home of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansaari was the first place where the Holy Prophet stayed in Madina Shareef.

### Kalmas

- Kalma Tayyab is the Kalma number 1st
- Kalma Shahadat is the Kalma number 2nd
- Kalma Tamjeed is the Kalma number 3rd
- Kalma Tauheed is the Kalma number 4th
- Kalma-e-Astaghfaar is the Kalma number 5th
- Kalma Rad-e-Kufr is the Kaima number 6th

### Holy Books

- Human beings is the most important subject of the Holy Books.
- The Torat (the old testament) was revealed on Hazrat Musa (A.S)
- The Zaboor (Psalm) was revealed on Hazrat David (A.S)
- The Injeel or Bible (New Testament) was revealed on Hazrat Issa (A.S)

### Angels

- Each human being is attended permanently by two angels.
- Hazrat Jibrael (A.S) is referred in the Quran as Rooh-ul-Ameen/Ar-Rooh/Rooh Qudus.
- Hazrat Mekael (A.S) is the in charge of rain and eatings for creature.
- Hazrat Mekael (A.S) is the in charge of provisions.
- Hazrat Izraeel (A.S) is called as Malk-ul-Moot.
- Duty of Hazrat Gabriel is to convey Allah's message to Nabi.
- Hazrat Israfiel will blow Soor.

### Misc

- Oldest mosque on earth is Kaabatullah.
- Istalam is kissing of Hajr Aswad.
- Deen-e-Hanif is an old name of Islam.
- Qiblah means anything in front.
- Greatest angel as per Islam is Jibrael.
- Each human being is attended permanently by two angels.
- Barzakh: time period between death and Day of Judgment.
- First man to embrace Islam on the eve of Fatah-e-Makka was Abu Sufyan.
- Charter of Madina was issued on 1 A.H.
- Transfer of Qibla was ordered in 2 A.H.
- Prophet Hazrat Noah (AS) known as Shaikh al Anbiya.
- Hazrat Umar proposed Azan for the first time.
- On 27th Rajab, 10 Nabvi the event of Miraj took place.
- Omaar bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Jehl.
- Abu-al-Hikm is the title of Abu Jehl.
- First Azan was called out in 1. A.H.
- Jihad was allowed in 2nd Hijrah.
- Bait-e-Rizwan took place in 6th Hijrah.
- Bait-e-Rizwan is also known as Bait-e-Shajra made under Keekar tree.
- Cave of Soar is located near Makkah 5 miles.
- Nabvi Mosque constructed in 1 A.H Rabi-ul Awwal.
- Friday is known as Sayeed Ul Ayam.
- Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the 15th night of Shuban.
- At Koh-e-Safa, Holy Prophet addressed after conquest of Makkah.
- Kabeel killed Habeel because he wanted to marry Akleema.
- Abul Basher is called to Hazrat Adam.
- Hazrat Adam built first mosque on earth.
- Height of Adam was 90 feet.
- Age of Adam at the time of his death 950 years.
- Ibrahim was thrown into the fire by the order of Namrud.
- Abraham is called Khalilullah, father of prophets and Idol Destroyer.
- Mother of Ismaeel was Haajrah.
- Zam Zam emerged from beneath the foot of Hazrat Ismaeel in the valley of Batha (Makkah).
- Hazrat Ismail discovered Hajar-e-Aswad.
- Hazrat Ismaeel is called as Zabeeullah and Abu al Arab.
- Whale Swallowed Hazrat Younus (AS). (chk)
- 1 Lac 24 thousand- total number of prophets were sent.
- Hazrat Musa (A.S) had impediment in his tongue.
- Ten commandments were revealed on Hazrat Moosa.
- The miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with Hazrat Saleh.
- Hazrat Younus was eaten by shark fish.

- Hazrat Yunus prayed LAILAH ANTA SUBHANAK INI KUNTUM MINAZALIM the belly of fish.
- Ashab-e-Kahf slept for 309 years.
- The number of Ashab-e-Kahf was 7.
- Prophet Dawood has the title of Najeeb Ullah.
- Prophet Jesus crist is called Rooh-ul-Ullah.
- Toor-e-Sina was the mountain where Hazrat Musa (AS) received Allah's message.
- Dawood is called as Najeeb Ullah.

## UNITED NATIONS

The charter of the United Nation was adopted at the San Francisco conference 1945. The charter came into effect on Oct 24, 1945.

### PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

#### Secretaries-General

So far, eight persons had held the office of U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon South Korea is the current U.N Secretary General.

#### General Assembly

It is composed of the 51 Original member nations and those admitted since, a total of 193. Each nation has one vote. On important questions including international peace and security, a two-thirds majority of those present and voting is required.

#### Security Council

The Security Council has 15 members. There are five permanent members. US, The Russian Federation, Britain, France and China; and 10 temporary members elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms, from five different regions of the world.

#### Economical and Social Council

This council is composed of 54 members elected by the General Assembly to 3 year term.

#### Agencies of the United Nations:

- The International Labour Organization (ILO)
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- The World Health Organization (WHO)
- The World Bank
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

#### ✓ D8 (Developing Eight)

- Date of Formation. Formed on 15 June at Istanbul (Turkey).
- Members. (1) Bangladesh (2) Egypt (3) Indonesia (4) Iran (5) Malaysia (6) Nigeria (7) Pakistan (8) Turkey.

#### ✓ EU (European Union)

- Date of Formation. 1950. In 1994, the European community was given name of European Union.
- Members. By the end of 2013, EU comprised of 28 members.

#### ✓ ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization)

- Date of Formation. January 1985. ECO Day is observed on Nov 28
- History and Objectives. ECO was, in fact the revival of RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development) which had practically been dormant after Islamic revolution of Iran in 1979. Originally Pakistan, Iran Turkey revived ECO.
- Members. Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

#### GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council)

- Date of Formation. May 25, 1981.
- History and Objectives. Six Countries of Persian Gulf area established GCC.
- Members: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia & UAE.

#### ICRC: (International committee of Red Cross)

- Date of Formation. ICRC was formed in 1883.
- History and Objectives. International committee of Red Cross was formed in 1883 to look after the interests of victims of war.
- Headquarter. Geneva (Switzerland)

#### INTERPOL (International Criminal Police Organization)

- Date of Formation. INTERPOL was formed in 1956.
- History and Objectives. INTERPOL is the successor of International Criminal Commission that was formed in 1923. INTERPOL works for coordination among the international police authorities regarding information about activities of the criminals at national and international level.

#### ✓ NAM (Non-Aligned Movement)

- Date of Formation. October 1961.
- History and Objectives. The establishment of NAM was the result of day conference held in July 1956 at Brioni (Yugoslavia) between President Nasser of Egypt, Prime minister Nehru of India and President Tito of Yugoslavia.
- Members. By June 2003, NAM comprised 116 members.

## MOST PROMINENT IN THE WORLD

### The Planets of the Solar System.

eight planets revolving around it. Each planet takes different length of time to complete its orbit around the sun.

The solar system consist of the sun and eight planets. Each planet takes different length of time to complete its orbit around the sun.

### SOLAR SYSTEM

Ser	Planet	Period of rotation around the sun (in day)
1.	Mercury	59 Days
2.	Venus	243 Days
3.	Earth	24 Hours
4.	Mars	24 Hours
5.	Jupiter	9 Hours
6.	Saturn	10 Hours
7.	Uranus	17 Hours
8.	Neptune	18-20 Hours

### CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD

Ser	Continent	% of World Total Area
1.	Asia	30.0
2.	Africa	20.4
3.	Europe	7.1
4.	North America	16.3
5.	South America	6.8
6.	Australia	5.2
7.	Antarctica	8.9

### OCEANS OF THE WORLD

Ser	Names of Ocean/Sea
1.	Pacific Ocean
2.	Atlantic Ocean
3.	Indian Ocean
4.	Southern Ocean
5.	Arctic Ocean

### TEN LARGEST DESERTS OF THE WORLD

Ser	Name of the Desert	Country
1.	Sahara	N. Africa
2.	Gobi	China
3.	Libyan	Libya
4.	Rub al-Khali	Saudi Arabia
5.	Kalahari	S. Africa
6.	Great Sandy	NW Australia
7.	Great Victoria	SW Australia
8.	Taklimakan	China
9.	Chihuahua	Mexico
10.	Kara Kum	Turkmenistan

The Largest Continent. Asia is the largest continent of the world. It covers about one third of the total dry land of the world.

The Smallest Continent Australia has the distinction of being the smallest continent of the world.

The Largest Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean of the world. It extends between Asia, Australia, Antarctica and America.

The Longest River: Nile River.

The Smallest Ocean. Indian Ocean is the smallest ocean. The Indian Ocean lies in the South of the continent of Asia and extends up to Australia.

The Largest Desert. The Sahara is the largest desert of the world and covers most of the North Africa.

The Largest Country in Area. Russian Federation is the largest country of the world. It is almost twice the size of USA and about twenty times the size of Pakistan. Canada & China are respectively 2nd and 3<sup>rd</sup> largest countries in the world.

Smallest Country by Area. Vatican City.

The Most Populous Country. China is the most populous country of the world.

The Country with the Smallest Population. Vatican City.

The Largest Democracy. India is considered as the largest democracy of the world.

The Largest Island. Greenland located off NE North America is the Largest Island of the world. New Guinea is the second.

The Uninhabited Continent. Antarctica.

The Largest Natural Lake. Caspian Sea.

The Largest Sea. The South China Sea.

The Greatest Mountain Range. The Himalaya mountain range (Asia) is the greatest mountain range in the world. The highest mountain peak, Mount Everest is located in this range.

The Longest Mountain Range. Andes.

Highest Mountain Peak. Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak. Located on Nepal-Tibet border in the Himalayas. Its height is 8850 m (29,035 ft).

The Tallest Building. Burj Al-Khalifa (Dubai), 828 m in height (2,717 feet).

The Largest Land Mammal. African Elephant.

The Largest Sea Mammal. Whale Fish.

The Tallest Animal. Giraffe.

The Largest Bird. Ostrich.

The Smallest Bird. Hummingbird.

The Largest Planet. Jupiter.

The Smallest Planet. Pluto.

The Brightest Planet. Venus.

The Closest Planet to the Earth. Venus.

The Hottest Planet. Venus.

The Coldest Planet. Neptune.

### Wonders of the World

- Great Wall of China (Visible from moon also)
- Leaning Tower of Pisa
- Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- Pyramids of Egypt

## SCIENCE NOTES

### 1. Vernier Caliper

It is an important instrument used to measure the internal and external diameter/length of a substance upto 0.1 mm.

### 2. Scalar Quantities

Physical quantities which are completely specified by their magnitude expressed in suitable units e.g. Mass, Value, Length, Speed, Time, Work, Density etc.

### 3. Vector Quantities

Quantities which require magnitude as well as direction for their complete description e.g Force, Acceleration, Displacement, Velocity, Torque etc.

### 4. Speed

It is defined as distance travelled in unit time. It is a scalar quantity. So the unit of speed will be

Speed=distance/time=meter/second.

### 5. Velocity

It is the rate of change of displacement along a particular direction. It is a vector quantity.

### 6. Acceleration:

It is defined as the rate of change of velocity so the unit of acceleration will  
Acceleration=Velocity/time

### 7. Newton's Law of Motions

a. 1<sup>st</sup> Law of Motion. In the absence of an external force, a body at rest will remain at rest and a body in motion will continue to motion in a straight line.

b. 2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Motion. When a force is applied on a body it produces acceleration in it which is directly proportional to the applied force and inversely proportional to the mass of the body.

c. 3<sup>rd</sup> Law of Motion. To every action there is equal and opposite reaction.

### 8. Law of Gravitation

Everybody in his universe attracts every other with a force which is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between their centers.

### 9. Mass and Weight

Mass is scalar while weight is a vector quantity.

i. Mass remains constant everywhere while weight changes i.e. height depth.

ii. The unit of mass is kilogram while unit of weight is Newton.

### 10. Kinetic Energy

The energy due to the motion of a body is called kinetic energy  
 $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

**11. Potential Energy**

The energy due to the position of a body is called potential energy.

**12. Momentum**

It is the product of mass and velocity.

$$(M=m.v)$$

**13. Power**

It is the rate of doing work.

**14. Energy**

It is defined as the capacity of doing work. There are two types of energy kinetic and potential.

**15. Centripetal Force**

When a body moves in circle with a uniform motion, it is subject to a force directed towards the center this is called centripetal force.

**16. Centrifugal Force**

It is a force which acts on a rotating body under the influence of which the body tends to move outward along the radius.

**17. Machine**

It is a device which enables us to multiply force or gain in speed or change the direction of the force.

**18. Friction**

If the two bodies be in contact with one another the property by virtue of which a force is exerted between them at their point of contact to prevent one body sliding over the other is called friction and the force between them is called force of friction.

**19. Pascal's Law**

The pressure exerted by a liquid is transmitted equally in all directions.

**20. Hook's Law**

"within elastic limits, stress is directly proportional to the strain"

**21. Barometer**

A device to measure the atmospheric pressure is called "barometer"

22. Archimedes Principal

"When an object is immersed in a liquid it experiences an upward thrust and loses its weight, which is equal to the weight of the liquid displaced by it"

23. Pressure and Thrust

When two bodies are in contact, the force which acts between them is called thrust, while pressure at any point is thrust per unit area.

Thrust = pressure \* Area

24. Radioactivity

The phenomenon of emission of radiation from an element is called "radioactivity".

25. Galvanometer

It is very sensitive instrument with which we can detect electric current.

26. Semi Conductor

Those substances whose conductivity lies b/w conductors and insulators.

27. Electric Motor

A device which converts electrical energy into mechanical energy is called "Electric motor"

28. Boyle's Law

If the temperature of gas remains constant, its pressure varies inversely as the volume.

30. Charles's Law

Volume of a given mass of any gas is directly proportional to the temperature at constant pressure.

31. Current

"the flow of charge through a certain cross section area is called current".

32. Newton's Law of Cooling

The law states that the rate at which a body loses heat is proportional to the differences of temperature between the body and its surrounding independent of the nature of the body.

33. Heat

It is an agent which produces the sensation of warmth. Its effect are: rise in temperature, increase in volume, change of state chemical and physical action.

**34. Reflection**

When a ray of light travelling in one medium meets the boundary of a second medium, a part of it is sent back to the first medium this is called reflection.

**35. Laws of Reflection**

- The angle of reflection is equal the angle of incidence.
- The incident rays, the reflected ray and the normal to the surface at point of incident, all lie in the same plane.

**36. Refraction of Light**

When a ray of light is incident obliquely on a surface of separation between two media, a part of it goes in to a second medium along with a part different from the direction of the incident ray.

**37. Rainbow**

Some times an arc of beautiful colors appears in the sky after a rain shower, this is called rainbow. It is produced by the dispersion of light. After the rain, innumerable droplets of water remain suspended high up in the air, when sunlight falls on these droplets, it gets split as each is like a prism. Each ray of light entering the droplet suffers refraction and total internal reflection, and a rainbow is formed on the side opposite to where the sun is located.

**38. Focal Length**

The distance between focus point (principal focus) and the pole of the mirror.

**39. Speed of Sound**

331 m/s

**40. Transverse Waves**

The waves in which the particles of the medium or the disturbance travel is perpendicular to direction in which wave travel.

**41. Longitudinal Wave**

The wave in which disturbance is parallel to the line of travel of the wave.

**42. Torque**

The turning effect of force upon an object.

$$T = fd$$

**43. Capacitor**

A device to store charge.

#### 44. Weather

The condition of any region for one or two days is called weather.

#### 45. Sound

Stimulus capable of producing the sensation of hearing is called sound.

#### 46. Coulomb's Law

The force of attraction or repulsion between the two points of charges is directly proportional to the product of the two charges and inversely proportional to the square of distance between them.

### PAKISTAN ARMY

#### Motto of Pakistan Army:

Iman, Taqwa, Jihad Fisbilillah

#### Army has following main fields

##### 1. Fighting Arms

Infantry: Rifles, Light Machine Guns, Mortars, Rocket Launchers

Armour: Tanks (Al-Khalid, Zarrar, T80 UD)

##### 2. Supporting Arms

Artillery: Guns

Air Defense: Anti Aircraft Guns

Engineers: Road construction, Bridge construction, Mines laying & Lifting

Signals: Provision of Tel & Wireless communication

##### 3. Services

Ordnance: Provision of Weapon/Ammunition, Clothing etc.

ASC: Provision of fuel, Food, Vehicles.

AMC: Provision of Medical Support.

EME: Provision of Vehicles technical support.

#### Hilal-e-Istiqlal has been awarded to following cities in 1965:

➤ Lahore

➤ Sialkot

➤ Sargodha

#### Difference between International Border & Line of Control:

➤ International border is a well recognized border between any two countries.

➤ Line of control (LOC) is a disputed border between Pakistan & India in Kashmir area

## Gallantry Awards of Pakistan Army:

- Nishan-e-Haider
- Hilal-e-Jurat
- Sitara-e-Jurat
- Tamgha-e-Jurat

## RECIPIENTS OF NISHAN-E-HAIDER

Ser	Name	Unit and service	Rank	Conflict	Date of death
1	<u>Raja Muhammad Sarwar Shaheed</u>	2/1 Punjab Regiment, Pakistan Army	Captain	1948 Indo-Pak War	27 Jul 1948
2	<u>Tufail Mohammad Shaheed</u>	Punjab Regiment, Pakistan Army	Major	1958 Indo-Pak Border Skirmish	7 Aug 1958
3	<u>Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed</u>	17 Punjab Regiment, Pakistan Army	Major	1965 Indo-Pak War	10 Sep 1965
4	<u>Rashid Minhas Shaheed</u>	No. 2 Fighter Conversion Unit, Pakistan Air Force	Pilot Officer	Pre-1971 Indo-Pak War Hijacking Incident	20 Aug 1971
5	<u>Rana Shabbir Sharif Shaheed</u>	6 Frontier Force Regiment, Pakistan Army	Major	1971 Indo-Pak War	6 Dec 1971
6	<u>Raja Muhammad Hussain Janjua Shaheed</u>	20 Lancers (Armoured Corps), Pakistan Army	Sawar	1971 Indo-Pak War	10 Dec 1971
7	<u>Muhammad Akram Shaheed</u>	4 Frontier Force Regiment, Pakistan Army	Major	1971 Indo-Pak War	5 Dec 1971
8	<u>Muhammad Mahfuz Shaheed</u>	15 Punjab Regiment, Pakistan Army	Lance Naik	1971 Indo-Pak War	17 Dec 1971
9	<u>Karnal Sher Khan Shaheed</u>	Sindh Regiment/12 Northern Light Infantry,	Captain	1999 Indo-Pak Kargil Conflict	7 Jul 1999
10	<u>Lalak Jan Shaheed</u>	12 NLI	Havaldar	1999 Indo-Pak	7 Jul 1999

# Pakistan Air Force

# Pakistan Army

# Pakistan Navy

Air Chief Marshal  
ACM



Air Marshal  
AM



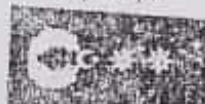
Air Vice Marshal  
AVM



Air Commodore  
Air Cdre



Group Captain  
Gp Capt



Wing Commander  
Wg Cdr



Squadron Leader  
Sqdn Ldr



Flight Lieutenant  
Flt Lt



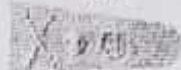
Flying Officer  
Flg Off



Pilot Officer  
Pit Off



General  
Gen



Lieutenant General  
Lt Gen



Major General  
Maj Gen



Brigadier  
Brig



Colonel  
Col



Lieutenant Colonel  
Lt Col



Major  
Maj



Captain  
Capt



Lieutenant  
Lt



Second Lieutenant  
2nd Lt



Admiral  
Adm



Vice Admiral  
V Adm



Rear Admiral  
R Adm



Commodore  
Cdre



Captain  
Capt



Commander  
Cdr



Lieutenant Commander  
Lt Cdr



Lieutenant  
Lt



Sub Lieutenant  
S/Lt



Midshipman



## IMPROVE YOUR COMPREHENSION

### Questions Related To Common Sense

1. Which one is greater:  $\frac{1}{3}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$ ?
2. Which of the two is greater:  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{2}{4}$ ?
3. Solve:  $2+2 \times 2$ ?
4. Solve:  $3 \times 3+3$ ?
5. Solve:  $4-4 \times 4$ ?
6. Add  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$
7. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{2}{4}$
8. Multiply 0.6 with 0.5
9. Multiply 0.01 with 0.1
10. In a class there are 60 boys and girls; while, girls strength is 33 % of total strength. What is the strength of girls in the class?
11. Solve:  $2+2 \times 2/2$
12. Solve:  $16-4+8$
13. The answer of two digits upon multiplication is 11. What are these two digits?

### Answers

#### Related To Common Sense

1.  $\frac{3}{4}$
2. Equal
3. 6
4. 12
5. -12
6. 1
7. 1
8. 0.3
9. 0.001
10. 20 Girls
11. 4
12. 20
13. 11 & 1

### Questions Related To Speed

1. A car is travelling with a speed of 120 Km/h. How much distance will it travel in 3.5 minutes?
2. A car is travelling with a speed of 30 Km/h. How far will it travel in 40 minutes?
3. A train is travelling with a speed of 360 Km/h. How much distance will it travel in 6 minutes?
4. An airplane is travelling with a speed of 1800 Km/h. How far distance will it travel in 15.5 minutes?
5. A car is travelling with a speed of 30 Km/h. How much distance will it travel in 4.5 minutes?
6. A car is travelling with a speed of 75 Km/h. How much distance will it travel in 40 minutes?
7. A car travels a distance of 45 Km in 15 minutes. How much distance will it travel in one hour?
8. A train travels a distance of 180 Km in 2 minutes. How much distance will it travel in 6 minutes?
9. A car is moving with a speed of 180 Km/h. How long will it take to cover a distance of 40 Km?
10. An airplane is moving with a speed of 900 Km/h. How long will it take to cover a distance of 30 Km?
11. A train is moving at a speed of 240 Km/h. How long will it take to cover a distance of 840 Km?
12. A train is travelling with a speed of 315 Km/h. How much distance will it travel in 12 minutes?

### Answers

#### Related To Speed

1. 7 Km
2. 20 Km
3. 36 Km
4. 465 Km
5. 2.25 Km
6. 50 Km
7. 180 Km
8. 540 Km
9. 13 min 20 sec
10. 2 minutes
11. 3 hours 30 mins
12. 63 Km

### Questions Related To Eggs

1. If a dozen eggs cost Rs 22, what will be the cost of 30 eggs? 55
2. If a dozen eggs cost Rs 17, what will be the cost of 3 eggs?
3. If a dozen eggs cost Rs 9, what will be the cost of 15 eggs?
4. If a dozen eggs cost Rs 30, what will be the cost of 2.5 dozen eggs?
5. If a dozen eggs cost Rs 9, what will be the cost of 3 dozen eggs?
6. If a dozen eggs cost Rs 27, what will be the cost of 4 eggs?
7. If 60 eggs cost Rs 40, what will be the cost of 6 eggs?
8. If a dozen eggs cost Rs 30, how many eggs can be bought in Rs 5?

### Answers

#### Related To Eggs

1. Rs 55
2. Rs 4.25
3. Rs 11.25
4. Rs 75
5. Rs 27
6. Rs 9
7. Rs 4
8. 2 eggs

دو روپے 40 سے divide کر کے

### Questions Related To Zakat

40 multiply by 5

1. If on Rs 100, a zakat of Rs 2.5 is paid then how much will be paid on Rs 500?
2. Divide Rs 60 in such a way that one gets 4 parts and the other one gets 3 parts.
3. At a rate of 2.5%, what will be the Zakat paid on Rs. 8000?
4. If Zakat paid is Rs 250, what is the actual amount on which it is paid?

### Answers

#### Related To Zakat

1. Rs 12.5
2. Rs 20 & Rs 40
3. Rs 200
4. Rs 10000

### Questions Related To Poles

1. If the distance between two poles is 10 m, then how many poles can be included in 50 m?
2. If the distance between two poles is 2 miles, then how many poles can be included in 50 miles?
3. If the distance between two poles is 100 km, then how many poles can be included in 1000 km?
4. If the distance between two poles is 100 m, then what is the distance that 11 poles will occupy?
5. If the distance between two poles is 50 m, then what is the distance that 30 poles will occupy?
6. A bamboo is 150 m long. If  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> part of it is in water, then what length of it is out of water?
7. A pole is 555 m long. If  $\frac{1}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> part of it is above surface, then what length of it below the surface?
8. A pole is 114 m long. If  $\frac{1}{6}$ <sup>th</sup> part of it is in water, then what length of it is out of water?

### Answers

#### Related To Poles

1. 6 poles
2. 26 poles
3. 11 poles
4. 1000 m
5. 1450 m
6. 100 m
7. 444 m
8. 95 m

### Questions Related To Percentages

- What is 5% of 80?
- What is the 10% of 600?
- What is the 1% of 300?
- A boy scored 450 marks which are 5% of the total marks. What are the total marks?
- What is the 5% of 30?
- What is the 1% of 180?

### Answers Related To Percentages

1. 4    2. 60    3. 3    4. 9000    5. 1.5    6. 1.8

### Questions Related To Average

1. What is the average of 2, 3 and 4?
2. What is the average of 2, 3, 12, 1 and 7?
3. The average of two numbers is 8. If one of the numbers is 5, then what is the other number?

### Answers

#### Related To Average

1. 3
2. 5
3. 11

### Questions Related To Income

1. If the monthly income is Rs 1200, then what will be the annual income?
2. If the monthly income is Rs 1100, then what will be the annual income?
3. If the salary of a week is Rs 50, then what is the annual salary?
4. If the salary of 5 months is Rs 10000, then what will be the annual salary?

### Answers

#### Related To Income

1. Rs 14400
2. Rs 13200
3. Rs 2600
4. Rs 24000

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- 29) Grawadav is taken from which Country. Oman
- 30) loyal Muhammad was written by. Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan
- 31) Which Gas Cause Global warming.  $\text{CO}_2$
- 32) Octagon have 8 side.
- 33) When Quaid-e-Azam left Congress 1920
- 34) First Slave who embraced Islam Hazrat Bilal R.A.
- 35) Which Country recognise Pakistan 1st Nishan-e-pakistan
- 36) Pakistan Highest civil award Iran
- 37) the Area covered by forest in Pakistan 5.50%
- 38) Zakat on Silver. 52  $\frac{1}{2}$  Tola.
- 39) 1st Constitutional Assembly Member no. 69 members.
- 40) Who presented Qur'and-e-Maqasid. Liaqat Ali Khan
- 41) Mangla dam is on which river. Jehlum river.
- 42) Muslim League formation (Dec 30, 1906 Dhaka.)
- 43) Aligarh University was founded in 1875
- 44) Injeel revealed on (Hazrat Essa A.S)
- 45) Dark continent Africa.
- 46) Pakistan china border Agreement sign March 1963
- 47) How many Son of Hazrat Ibrahim (2)
- 48) Speed Unit (m/s)
- 49) Saji Ullah title of (Hazrat Ibrahim A.S)
- 50) ~~When~~ Tonge Yamma Kis K time may howa. (Hazrat Abu Bakr R.A)
- 51) Most Salty Sea. Dead Sea.
- 52) Capital of Mongolia. Ulaanbaatar
- 53) Hazrat Hajra was mother of Hazrat Ismail A.S
- 54) first Qaibla. Bayt-al-Muqdis
- 55) Indian established Indian Council in which Country. (Bombay.)

Compiled By

Maqsood

Khokhar

M.K

seed  
a - J M 9